AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MAY 29, 2013 AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 10, 2013 AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MARCH 18, 2013

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2013-14 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 763

Introduced by Assembly Member Buchanan

February 21, 2013

An act to add Sections 17.5 and Section 48.5 to the Fish and Game Code, and to add Section 64.5 to the Harbors and Navigation Code, relating to aquatic invasive plants—and other aquatic pest plants.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 763, as amended, Buchanan. Aquatic invasive plants and other aquatic pest plants: control and eradication.

Existing law designates the Department of Boating and Waterways as the lead agency of the state for the purpose of cooperating with agencies of the United States and other public agencies in controlling certain invasive plants in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, its tributaries, and the marsh, and authorizes the department to furnish money, services, equipment, and other property for the control of those invasive plants.

This bill would additionally designate the department as the lead agency of the state for the purpose of cooperating with other state and local public agencies and with agencies of the United States state, local, and federal agencies in identifying, detecting, controlling, and administering programs to manage and, when feasible, eradicate invasive aquatic plants—and other aquatic pest plants, as defined, in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, its tributaries, and the Suisun Marsh.

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The bill would authorize the department, in consultation with appropriate state, local, and federal agencies, and after the upon concurrence from the Department of Fish and Wildlife—concurs—upon following the completion of a specified assessment described in the bill, to take such action it determines is necessary to implement control and, when feasible, eradication measures for those invasive aquatic—plants and other aquatic pest plants.

This bill would require the department to regularly consult with the United States Department of Agriculture, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the University of California, and other members of the scientific and research communities, and other state agencies with jurisdiction authority over the control of invasive aquatic plants and aquatic pest plants, to determine which species of those plants should be given the highest priority for treatment, management and to determine the best control measures, and determine any feasible eradication control, and when feasible, eradication measures. The bill would also require the department, after consulting with those entities, if it identifies a species of invasive aquatic plant or other aquatic pest plant that may need to be controlled or eradicated, to notify the Department of Fish and Wildlife of the potential threat from that invasive aquatic plant or other aquatic pest plant species.

The bill would require the Department of Fish and Wildlife, after receipt of that notice, in consultation with other appropriate local, state, and federal agencies, to conduct a risk assessment of that invasive aquatic plant—or other aquatic pest plant species to determine whether the plant species presents a threat to the—environment—or economy environment, economy, or human health, as determined after consideration of specified factors. The bill would require the Department of Fish and Wildlife, after completing that assessment, to report its findings to the department so that the department may take any necessary action to control and, when feasible, eradicate an invasive aquatic plant or other aquatic pest plant, as authorized under the bill. The bill would also define the terms, term "invasive aquatic plant," "invasive species," and "aquatic pest plant," plant" for purposes of the Fish and Game Code.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

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The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

- (a) The spread of invasive aquatic plants-and other aquatic pest plants has been is a continuing problem in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, its tributaries, and the Suisun Marsh.
- (b) Invasive aquatic plants—and other aquatic pest plants can obstruct navigation and pose a threat to fisheries and other ecosystems in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, its tributaries, and the marsh impact the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, its tributaries, and the Suisun Marsh by creating navigational obstructions and hazards for boats and other watercraft; impairing recreational activities such as swimming, fishing, and hunting; damaging water supply infrastructure and flood protection systems; altering water quality; and degrading the physical and chemical characteristics of fish and wildlife habitat.
- (c) Coordinated, early-stage treatment response to introductions of invasive aquatic plants and other aquatic pest plants is critical in controlling to long-term control and managing management of those invasive species to protect the state's environment and prevent harm to California's tourism business and economy environment, economy, and human health from harmful impacts of those invasive species.
- (d) Authorizing the Department of Boating and Waterways to cooperate with other state, federal, and local agencies in the identification and management of invasive aquatic plants-and other aquatic pest plants, instead in-lieu of requiring that the department undertake legislative action each time an agency identifies a new species of invasive aquatic plant-or other aquatic pest plant is identified, would enable the state to more effectively manage and control invasive aquatic plants-and other aquatic pest plants in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, and its tributaries, and the Suisun Marsh in a more cost-efficient and effective manner than is currently implemented. Management actions should include the control and maintenance of nonproblematic conditions, and eradication where feasible and cost-effective.
- SEC. 2. Section 17.5 is added to the Fish and Game Code, to read:

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1 17.5. "Aquatic pest plant" means a plant or alga that is native to California that can cause environmental harm.

3 SEC. 3.

- 4 SEC. 2. Section 48.5 is added to the Fish and Game Code, to 5 read:
 - 48.5. (a)—"Invasive aquatic plant" means an aquatic plant or alga that is introduced into the state waters and is determined to be an invasive species alga, including its seeds, fragments, and other biological materials capable of propagating that plant or alga, that is usually not native to an area, and whose establishment and spread causes or is likely to cause harm to native species and their habitat; the economy, including the viability of commercial, agricultural, aquacultural, or recreational activities; and human health. Aquatic plants shall be determined to be invasive through the risk assessment required to be completed by the department in consultation with the Department of Boating and Waterways and other state, local, and federal agencies pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 64.5 of the Harbors and Navigation Code to be an invasive species, as defined in subdivision (b).
 - (b) "Invasive species" means an organism that has been introduced into the state through human activity and that is injurious, or likely to cause injury, to the state's environment or economy.

SEC. 4.

- 25 SEC. 3. Section 64.5 is added to the Harbors and Navigation 26 Code, to read:
 - 64.5. (a) The department is designated as the lead agency of the state for the purpose of cooperating with other state and local public agencies, state, local, and federal agencies of the United States in identifying, detecting, controlling, and administering programs to manage and, when feasible, eradicate invasive aquatic plants and other aquatic pest plants in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, its tributaries, and the Suisun Marsh. The department, in consultation with appropriate state, local, and federal agencies, may take such action it determines is necessary, after the upon concurrence from the Department of Fish and Wildlife concurs upon following the completion of the risk assessment described in subdivision (c), to implement control and, when feasible, eradication measures for invasive aquatic plants and other aquatic plants. Any actions taken to control invasive aquatic plants

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or aquatic pest plants shall be in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations and conducted in an environmentally sound manner.

- (b) The department shall regularly consult with the United States Department of Agriculture, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the University of California, and other members of the scientific and research communities, as well as other state agencies with jurisdiction authority over the control of invasive aquatic plants and other aquatic pest plants to determine which species of those plants should be given the highest priority for—treatment, management and determine the best control—measures, and determine any feasible eradication and, when feasible, eradication measures.
- (c) (1) After consulting with the various entities as required in subdivision (b), if the department identifies a species of invasive aquatic plant-or other aquatic pest plant that may need to be controlled or eradicated,-it the department shall notify the Department of Fish and Wildlife of the potential threat from that plant species. After receipt of that notice, the Department of Fish and Wildlife, in consultation with other appropriate local, state, and federal agencies, including, but not limited to, the Department of Food and Agriculture, the Department of Water Resources, the State Water Resources Control Board, the Department of Pesticide Regulation, and the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, shall conduct a risk assessment of the invasive aquatic plant-or other aquatic pest plantspecies identified by the department to determine whether the plant species presents a threat to the environment or economy environment, economy, or human health. In making that determination, the department shall take prompt action to minimize detrimental impacts and costs of management, and shall consider all of the following:
- (A) Whether the invasive aquatic plant species or other aquatic pest plant may cause environmental damage, including threats to the health and stability of fisheries, damage to migratory and other impairment to birds' access to waterways and nesting, roosting, and foraging areas, deterioration of water quality resulting from plant decay, and harm to native plants.
- (B) Whether the invasive aquatic plant-or other aquatic pest plant species may cause harm to the state's economy, infrastructure,

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or manmade facilities such as state water storage facilities and pumping operations, by increasing flood risk, threatening water supplies by blocking pumps, canals, and dams necessitating early control efforts.

- (C) Whether the invasive aquatic plant or other aquatic pest plant species may obstruct navigation and recreational uses of waterways.
- (2) Based on factors specified in subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) of paragraph (1) and any other environmental or economic environmental, economic, or human health impacts, the risk assessment shall specify whether the plant species under consideration has been determined to be an invasive aquatic plant or other aquatic pest plant, or neither of those types of plants. Findings from the risk assessment shall be documented in a way that makes clear clearly describes the severity and types of impacts caused by a plant species determined to be an invasive aquatic plant or other aquatic pest plant.
- (3) After completing the risk assessment required by paragraph (1), the Department of Fish and Wildlife shall report its findings to the department so that the department may take any necessary action to control, and control and, when feasible, eradicate an invasive aquatic plant or other aquatic pest plant, as authorized under subdivision (a).
- (d) (1)—For purposes of this section, "invasive aquatic plant" means an aquatic plant or alga that is introduced into the state waters and is determined through the risk assessment completed pursuant to subdivision (e) to be an invasive species, as defined in paragraph (2) alga, including its seeds, fragments, and other biological materials capable of propagating that plant or alga, that is usually not native to an area, and whose establishment and spread causes or is likely to cause harm to native species and their habitat; the economy, including the viability of commercial, agricultural, aquacultural, or recreational activities; and human health. Aquatic plants shall be determined to be invasive through the risk assessment required to be completed by the Department of Fish and Wildlife in consultation with the Department of Boating and Waterways and other state, local, and federal agencies pursuant to subdivision (c).
- (2) For purposes of this section, "invasive species" means an organism that has been introduced into the state through human

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activity and that is injurious, or likely to cause injury, to the state's environment or economy.

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- (3) For the purposes of this section, an "aquatic pest plant" means a plant or alga that is native to California that can cause environmental harm.
- 5 environmental harm.
 6 (e) This section does not require the department to attempt
 7 eradication of any of the plants specified in Section 64 water
 8 hyacinth (Eichhornia crassipes) or Brazilian elodea (Egeria
 9 densa). Eradication of South American spongeplant (Limnobium
 10 laevigatum) populations shall be attempted when detected to the
 11 extent feasible.